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VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE LIBERATION OF ITALY.*

A comparison of the lives of the two men justifies the belief that the difficulties surmounted by Victor Emmanuel in the consolidation of Italy were greater even than those which opposed Bismarck in the unification of Germany. The latter country was practically free from the Rhine to the Vistula. Its various states were ruled by princes who were acceptable to their subjects. No question of church, or of control by a foreign power, had to be considered. Austria, then a member of the German confederation, was the rival therein of Prussia, and opposed Bismarck's schemes with all the vigor her self-interest dictated. At no time, however, was the result of the strife between the two doubtful. Bismarck's means, which were ample, had long since been prepared by Scharnhorst and others, and he had only to select his time in which to exclude her forever from all participation in German affairs. This accomplished, it was then only required to convince the people of

* VICTOR EMMANUEL. By Edward Dicey, M.A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

each German state of the necessity for German unity; and a few years' time, aided by the wild enthusiasm which the war with France caused in every German community, sufficed to bring about this result.

In Italy the circumstances were wholly different. By the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Austria had been made the guardian of the whole, and the possessor of a large part, of the most valuable portion of Italy. Princes connected by the ties of blood with the Habsburg family ruled over the duchies. Except at Turin, Austrian influence and Austrian dictation were supreme throughout the peninsula; and even at Turin the dread of Austrian power was ever present to Sardinian statesmen.

Under Austrian domination Italy was probably one of the most oppressed countries in the history of the world; and though Italians longed and struggled for freedom from her yoke, yet they had neither the power nor the unity of purpose necessary for the accomplishment of their wishes. Their attempts were in every case abortive, and only served to rivet more tightly the chains with which they were bound. At no time had Italy the power to contend with Austria, nor were the opinions of Italians unanimous as to the kind of government they desired. Some wanted a republic, others a constitutional monarchy, while a large portion were opposed to doing anything which might possibly contribute to the aggrandizement of any one Italian state. Foreign aid was therefore necessary to remove Austria, and it was indispensable to educate the Italian people to a common-sense view of what they could hope to attain. All this Victor Emmanuel did; and as the result of his work, the various petty states of the Italian peninsula are now United Italy, under a constitutional government, with a free people.

The antagonisms of other governments against him, and the rivalries even of his own assistants, have heretofore combined to belittle the influence which he exerted in bringing about this result. Outside of Italy at least, the great part he performed has never been fully understood. By the large majority of

the world, the merit of his work has been attributed, by some to Cavour, by others to Mazzini, by others again to Garibaldi. These and many others largely aided him, without doubt, each according to his own capacity and position; but to him alone is due the credit. Had Victor Emmanuel, or some other prince like him, not lived, it may be doubted if Cavour, or even Mazzini or Garibaldi, could, individually or together, have accomplished the freedom of Italy. For this, Victor Emmanuel was a necessity. Mr. Edward Dicey, of England, appreciating these facts, has recently written an account of his life. The work is rather a hand-book than a history, but it shows, on the author's part, a thorough knowledge of his subject. By it, the general reader is enabled to obtain a correct knowledge of the facts; but the student of the subject of Italian unity will be forced to search elsewhere for many of the details and circumstances leading to this result, and he cannot fail to regret that Mr. Dicey's thorough knowledge of the subject has not led him to devote more time and space and care to the preparation of his narrative. Certainly the importance of the subject deserves, nay, demands it. The part, for example, performed by Garibaldi in Italian liberation, his follies, his misfortunes, his patriotism, all deserve something more than the passing notice they receive. Cavour's skilful statesmanship, the assistance he rendered Victor Emmanuel in his great work, was too important not to have received fuller notice at the author's hands. But brief as Mr. Dicey's narrative is, as compared with the importance of his subject, it cannot fail to correct many erroneous ideas regarding Victor Emmanuel. It will arouse interest in the subject of Italian liberation, and lead to greater study and juster appreciation, not only of the leading part taken by him, but of the assistance he received from Cavour, Garibaldi, and other subordinates. Mr. Dicey correctly says: "To bring about any great change in human affairs, two elements are required: the hour and the man. When the hour came for Italy to be free, Victor Emmanuel was found ready to effect her liberation." Victor Emmanuel was singularly fitted by character and education for this work. He belonged to the House of Savoy, the leaders of which had for centuries, in most cases, shown themselves wise, prudent, and patriotic rulers. The members of this house had been a thrifty set, and under their skilful management Savoy had become the Kingdom of Sardinia, the best governed and the leading and most powerful division of the Italian peninsula. In it, beyond all others, hatred to Austrian tyranny was a real

and living force, and Victor Emmanuel had been taught by sad adversity during his early years, as well as by the circumstances which caused the abdication of his father and his own accession to the throne, the absolute necessity for freeing Italy. To this he devoted his whole life.

History affords no example in which the life-work of one individual was accomplished more successfully or under more adverse circumstances. It was his ill fortune to be frequently misunderstood by the patriots of Italy, and at the same time to be regarded by many of the crowned heads of Europe as reactionary in character and disposed to sympathize with the most radical revolutionists of the peninsula. The adroitness with which he harmonized every conflicting interest among his own followers, the skill with which he avoided bringing upon himself the heavy hand of Austria, while neglecting no opportunity to further the object of his life, was simply marvellous. The most hostile critic cannot point to one single act committed by him which did not serve to advance the object he had in view. It may be truthfully said that, as a politician, having a clear and specific political object before him, he committed no mistakes. The sympathy and active assistance which he received from Louis Napoleon was of course indispensable to him. Without this he could scarcely have hoped for success; but that he was enabled to obtain this sympathy, and to hold it for so many years, notwithstanding the opposition of a large body of the French people, is but another proof of the correctness of our assertion.

Victor Emmanuel was forced by circumstances, while carrying out the consolidation and liberation of Italy, to do things by which he incurred the lasting enmity of a large portion of mankind. His destruction of the temporal power of the Pope, in order to annex the papal states, and to make Rome the capital of United Italy, can never be forgiven by the Catholic Church. We leave aside the discussion of this question, and only remark upon the wonderful success with which he accomplished his object. His treatment also of Garibaldi, using his restless patriotism to advance the end he had in view whenever he could do so with impunity, and suppressing him with a ruthless hand when Garibaldi was liable to interfere with or mar his own well-matured plans, will not be soon forgotten by the ardent admirers of that devoted but sometimes misguided patriot.

Mr. Dicey's book affords a good starting-point in the history of the events of which he writes. It is to be hoped that he, or some

other writer equally competent, will continue the subject more in detail, and that the marvellous manner in which the obstacles to Italian liberation were successively removed or overcome may be more clearly understood. His present work narrates the facts, but it fails, we think, to set forth with sufficient clearness the circumstances by which those facts were caused. Mr. Dicey's evident intention was to place Victor Emmanuel in his true light before the world. His success would have been greater if he had discussed more at length the various events which influenced Victor Emmanuel, and given more attention to describing the assistance he received from those who worked with him.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.*

Nothing can exceed the skill with which the political career of the great South Carolinian is portrayed in these pages. The work is superior to any other number of the series thus far, and we do not think can be surpassed by any of those that are to come. One is quite willing to agree with the author, that the story of the life of John C. Calhoun, as it is here given with substantial truthfulness, constitutes a real tragedy,—not a tragedy in which blood is shed or tears excited, but a drama more tragical than the imagination would ordinarily conceive, in that it is the history of a man of superior intellect, high ambition, sterling character, and entire purity, who yet, by devoting his mental powers and the whole force of his iron will to a doomed cause, sinks into the grave at the very moment when he foresees the convulsion which is inevitably to defeat the end of all his exertions. It is said that, in common with Alexander Hamilton, Calhoun is still waiting for a biography which would do him full justice; but the one before us is sufficiently comprehensive to last as long and give as correct an idea of the eminent man it commemorates as perhaps a more ambitious production.

An admirable introductory chapter informs us of the birth of John Caldwell Calhoun, in March, 1782, of Irish parentage; his education at Yale and Litchfield, Connecticut; and the general course of his youth, terminating at less than thirty years of age in his election as a Member of Congress. His education appears to have been defective so far as positive knowledge is concerned, but what he lacked in breadth of view he made up by

* AMERICAN STATESMEN: JOHN C. CALHOUN. By H. Von Holst. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

penetrating intensity, bold independence in thought, and a keen instinct of the true nature of the things which came within the circle in which his mind moved. "He learned to think before his memory had become burdened with the thoughts of other people." From 1811 to his death in 1850, his life was substantially spent in public affairs, and formed a significant part of the history of his country. As a Member of Congress, Secretary of War, Vice-president, United States Senator, and Secretary of State, he always discharged the duties of these offices in a manner to command public attention, and in such a way as to render his fame quite as prominent as that of any of the distinguished men who adorned the first half of this century.

Sixty years after Calhoun occupied the War office, the Indian policy of Mr. Hayes's Secretary of the Interior was based upon the lines indicated by the South Carolina doctrinarian, and his reasoning, as quoted by Dr. Von Holst in relation to the treatment of the Indians, has scarcely been improved upon in the lapse of time; and so far as Civil Service reform is concerned, the arguments of Calhoun, noticeably in speeches made as early as 1835, read like modern editorials, pointing out the evils of the present system. "Would not," says Von Holst, "the very life-blood of the body politic be poisoned, if the government should fall into the hands of mercenaries with whom politics constituted only a trade to which they devoted themselves for the sake of the spoils of office? Was not the love of country in danger of being drowned in the whirlpools of party strife, if the official spokesmen of the National parties should be men who owed their position to the dexterity with which they gathered followers around their standard by means of the spoils?" "Last, but not least, would not the people begin to turn with disgust from politics when they saw the statesmen more and more ousted by mere bread-and-butter politicians? And what is the life of a democratic republic worth, if the people accustom themselves to consider politics the monopoly of a set of men whom they do not respect?" In these and other sentences he indicates the tenor of Mr. Calhoun's line of thought upon the subject, and quotes this extract:

"When it comes to be once understood that politics is a game; that those who are engaged in it but act a part; that they make this or that profession, not from honest conviction or an intent to fulfil them, but as the means of deluding the people, and through that delusion to acquire power; when such professions are to be entirely forgotten, the people will lose all confidence in public men; all will be regarded as mere jugglers, the honest and the pa-

triotic, as well as the cunning and the profligate; and the people will become indifferent and passive to the grossest abuses of power, on the ground that those whom they may elevate, under whatever pledges, instead of reforming, will but imitate the example of those whom they have expelled."

Calhoun's remedy seemed to be to "place the office-holders with their yearly salaries beyond the reach of Executive power, and they would in a short time be as mute and inactive as this bill proposes to make them,"—referring to a bill to prevent the officers of the government from electioneering, or attempting to control or influence the election of public functionaries; but, as Mr. Von Holst points out, the true remedy consisted in putting office-holders beyond the reach of *the party in power*, rather than the power of the Executive.

But it is in connection with the question of State Rights and Slavery that the fame of Calhoun will attract the attention of the generations which succeed him; questions which, after all, were but one question, for it was upon the extreme doctrine of the sovereignty of the States that he relied in defending the "peculiar institution." He seemed to believe that absolute safety for slavery in the Union might be secured by adhering to his own views of the construction of the Federal Constitution; but he left out of view the fact that constitutional theories, whatever their merits in the abstract, cannot prevail in the long run against the judgment of a majority of those for whom the Constitution was framed. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward no more clearly apprehended and stated the irrepressible conflict than Mr. Calhoun had done years before; but Mr. Calhoun assumed that the submission of the North to the dominance of the ideas of the South upon the institution of slavery could be secured through the protection of a fundamental law, as he construed it, and that the conflict might therefore be determined in its favor; while Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, with a better comprehension of the spirit of liberty which was the determining principle of the Constitution, saw that the contest would cease to be irrepressible when the institution which precipitated it had ceased to exist. The war of the Abolitionists against the South, said Mr. Calhoun, "is a war of religious and political fanaticism, mingled on the part of the leaders with ambition and a love of notoriety, waged not against our lives but our characters"; and he insisted that the enemy must be met on the frontier, and said, "The power of resistance by a universal law of nature is on the exterior. Break through the shell, penetrate the crust, and there is no resistance within." Accordingly, he opposed with all his power

the reception of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia (January, 1836). But, as our author says, how could he avert the impending danger by trying to hermetically close the Capital at Washington, if the moral and religious sentiment of the world was at war with slavery? How could the religious, moral, and political convictions of Congress prevail if the people did not entertain those convictions? As a political question, it would have been simply absurd to decree it out of existence by legislative resolution, and doubly absurd if it were a moral and religious question. Slavery had, at the first, been spoken of in a deprecatory way by Southern statesmen. It had for years been treated as an institution not to be commended, but as one which the people of the South, finding fastened upon them, were justified in defending upon that ground. But Calhoun, whose views into the future seemed to be more sagacious and far-reaching than those of his contemporaries, perceived that unless it could be defended for its own sake it must finally be overthrown. He therefore defended it as a positive good, and declared that it was the outgrowth of the natural relation between the white and the black races; that social and political equality between them was impossible, and that no power on earth could overcome the difficulty, thereby justifying the position of the Republican party in making the political and social equality of the freedman one of the principal planks of its platform. He insisted that the Federal government was bound to suppress the anti-slavery agitation without meddling with the "peculiar institution"; that it was bound to do what the State commanded, and that the exercise of an unquestioned constitutional power was no valid excuse for refusal. So, from claiming for each State the right to nullify, so far as itself was concerned, a Federal law which it deemed unconstitutional—which was his position in the tariff controversy,—the later position gave each State the right to invalidate a constitutional and Federal law and render it unconstitutional by passing a conflicting law; the final result of which would be the systematization of anarchy. In any event, Calhoun took the position that the South would never yield upon the slavery question, because it could not do it; and the day came when this declaration was put to its final test.

Calhoun seems to have forgotten all that he had seen during his college years in New England, or he never could have supposed that the people of the North could be made to believe that slavery was a positive good. The institution was the product of a different

civilization, and, as is here pointed out, it is self-evident that "two civilizations with antagonistic formative principles cannot permanently co-exist in one political organization"; hence, when the South took the last step, the doctrine of the positive good of slavery, it was the beginning of the end.

It is impossible, however, to continue the examination of this able biography. The whole discussion in relation to Calhoun's position is eminently philosophical and just. The leading position which he took in the annexation of Texas, the manner in which he loosened the bridle of the Constitution and then endeavored to stop his disciples from rushing along the track on which he had started them, are admirably depicted. The Mexican war broke out, and was recognized by Congress, which, as Calhoun said, "closed the first volume of our political history under the Constitution, and opened the second," and no mortal could tell what would be written in it. He would have found that the fate of slavery was sealed, and while he would have repelled the charge that the war was the legitimate consequence of the annexation of Texas, yet he had taught the people that territorial acquisition was a natural duty, and he could not cry "Hold!" when the need of such acquisition for the safety of slavery had, in his opinion, ceased.

Mr. Calhoun's closing days are well told. To the last moment he manifested the deepest interest and concern in the troubles of his country. "The South, the poor South,—God knows what will become of her," murmured his trembling lips; but he died with "the serenity of mind which only a clear conscience can give on a death-bed." The concluding sentence of this biography is as significant and descriptive as any other in it: "If ever a new edition of the works of the greatest and purest of pro-slavery fanatics should be published, it ought to have a short appendix—the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln."

MELVILLE W. FULLER.

MEN AND BOOKS.*

Dr. Chalmers, who was far greater in intellect than he was in scholarship,—whose reading, indeed, was not wide, but, for so great a man, limited,—was once urged by Tholuck to read Strauss's *Life of Christ*, not from any

sympathy with its teaching, but that he might better understand the wild and weltering thought of Germany. He is said to have replied, "Well, Dr. Tholuck, I'll try it; *is it a big book?*"

The reader need not be deterred from taking up this new volume by Prof. Phelps from any fear that it is a big book, the reading of which would prove a heavy task. It is not big in bulk; but if it be measured by the clearness, compactness, and practical value of the thoughts with which it is filled, it is one of the biggest books which has come from the press in many a day. Among all who are familiar with the characters and the works of recent American authors, the name of Prof. Phelps is associated with high intellectual culture and refinement and great spiritual vigor.

The present volume consists of twenty-two lectures which the author, as a teacher of Sacred Rhetoric in a Theological Seminary, addressed to his students. Delivered year after year to successive classes, and with such improved statements and additions as a growing mind might suggest, they are here presented in their complete and finished form. It is not extravagant praise to say of them that they constitute one of the most useful homiletic treatises ever given to the public. But it would be a mistake to suppose that they are adapted to interest, instruct, and serve only clergymen. The book appeals to a wider constituency of readers than that which is comprised in any professional class. Not merely clergymen, but all who are called publicly to address men by voice or pen, and not merely these, but all intelligent and cultivated minds, may study with profit, as they will read with interest and pleasure, these living and penetrating discourses. The author compels the companionship of the most thoughtful, while even the indifferent and superficial can hardly fail to be fascinated by some of his many charms.

Treatises upon rhetoric or oratory are, as used, or rather abused, by many, more a hindrance than a help to their success. The rules which are laid down in these treatises are often so rigidly followed that they embarrass and impede, rather than regulate and guide, the free action and the spontaneous utterance of the mind. For correcting defects, and as warnings against error, rules may be of valuable service; but excellence can never be attained by servile conformity to them. Oratory, exalted rhetorical excellence, is a product of life, not of mechanism. It is probable that all the greatest sermons and speeches have been so far unmethodical and contemptuous of rules that there could be seen in them no effort to secure a proportion between the

* MEN AND BOOKS; OR, STUDIES IN HOMILETICS. Lectures Introductory to the Theory of Preaching. By Austin Phelps, D.D., late Bartlet-Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Andover Theological Seminary. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

exordium and the body of the discourse or between the body of the discourse and its peroration. The public speaker, whether clergyman, lawyer, or politician, who is continually careful about the niceties of homiletic or rhetorical expression or proportion, is likely to become so stiff, so mechanical, so labored, that all life will be sacrificed to a rule-and-square exactness.

It is a great merit of Prof. Phelps's work that he guards against this danger by directing public speakers constantly to study, not books only, but also men. "Men and Books," the title of his volume, shows at once that in the author's judgment it is of the first and chiefest importance, in order to the largest success in his work, that the public speaker should *study men*. He holds that "the market-place, the streets, the fields, the workshops, the counting-rooms, the court-rooms, the schoolhouses, the platforms, the firesides, the steamboats, the rail-cars, the exchange, every place, everything, in which men are off their guard, and speak right out what they think and as they feel, with no consciousness of trying either to think or to feel, are teeming with natural eloquence." And he rightly says that "books bear no comparison with this natural eloquence of life." He bids us see in two men making a bargain something which enters into the highest art of persuasion. He finds in the words and tones of an angry man some of the elements of all earnest oratory. He declares that "a man chasing his hat in a gale acts in pantomime a principle which Demosthenes could not safely ignore in striving for the crown." These simple and primitive forms of power in thought and utterance which are everywhere met with in the intercourse of men with one another must be observed and studied if the highest excellence in oratory is ever to be attained.

Accordingly the first six lectures of Prof. Phelps's volume are devoted to a study of men. This subject is discussed with such a clearness of insight into the motives which determine the actions of men, that we may say of the author, as Caesar of Cassius,

"He is a great observer, and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men."

In the remaining lectures he considers the study of literature, the objects of that study, the selection of authors, and how far this choice is to be regulated by professional pursuits, the study of a few controlling minds, the superiority of English literature, the recognition of American literature, the range of study and reading, the study of the Bible as a literary model and classic, and the methods of study.

This is but the barest outline of the work.

But if the reader will remember that this field is traversed by an author whose intellect is clear, searching, comprehensive, and judicial, even if not eminently original, whose imagination is an obedient and useful handmaid of his judgment, whose information, especially in matters of language, history, and criticism, is at once minute and extensive, and who, in his chosen department of study and teaching, is a serene and commanding master, he will have a fair conception of the surpassing excellence of this work.

GEORGE C. NOYES.

SCANDINAVIAN AND ORIENTAL TRAVEL.*

Books of Scandinavian travel are becoming numerous. It will doubtless be remembered by some of our readers that it is not many months since we reviewed three elaborate works of this kind, and among them Paul B. Du Chaillu's magnificent "The Land of the Midnight Sun." Two more books are now to be added to the list, making ten works of Scandinavian travel recently published in America.

"Arctic Sunbeams," by Samuel S. Cox, describes his journey through Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia. Mr. Cox is known as the author of sundry popular works, and he is master of a quaint and fascinating style. He is at times exceedingly witty, and his sympathetic descriptions of nature give his books a rare charm and flavor; but all this does not, in our judgment, counterbalance his shortcomings, which are many and of the most grievous sort. Not to know is no disgrace, but to assume to teach others, in a field in which one is wholly ignorant, is a disgrace which is akin to a crime. The errors in "Arctic Sunbeams" and "Orient Sunbeams" are so numerous that it is useless to attempt to point them out. We pass over the fact that the majority of proper nouns are most horribly misspelt. Think of Turbenskiold (*sic*) for Tordenskjold; Kongsburg for Kongsberg; Karlsefre for Karlsevne; Bjorn for Bjarne; Naddhold for Naddod;

* ARCTIC SUNBEAMS; or, from Broadway to the Bosphorus, by Way of the North Cape. By Samuel S. Cox, author of "Buckeye Abroad"; "Eight Years in Congress"; "Winter Sunbeams"; "Why We Laugh"; "Free Land and Free Trade"; etc. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ORIENT SUNBEAMS; or, From the Park to the Pyramids, by Way of Palestine. By Samuel S. Cox. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THREE IN NORWAY. By Two of Them. With a Map and numerous Illustrations, engraved on wood by G. H. Ford, from Original Sketches. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

Thorwell for Thorvald, etc. etc.! Mr. Cox presumes to instruct us in Norse antiquities, and gives us the strangest jumbles of history we have ever seen. He calls St. Olaf the Romulus and Remus of Norway. Indeed, if this term is applicable to any Norwegian king, it must be to Harald Fairhair, who gathered the scattered fragments into a kingdom in 872. The long description he gives us of St. Olaf would apply better to Olaf Trygvason. Perhaps we can in no other way illustrate the author's remarkable manner of dealing with facts than by quoting the following passage, from page 173 of his "Arctic Sunbeams":

"Thus speaking, he [meaning his host] turned the seven vials of his wrath upon Professor [sic] Björnster [sic] Björnson, the gifted poet, writer and orator, of Cornell University, and who is now in Norway, attracting its people to his peculiar tenets of faith and republican theories."

This needs no comment. Every intelligent traveller in Norway ought to know that Björnson is not a professor at Cornell University, but Norway's own most distinguished citizen. The medley of words on page 176 of the same volume should be read as a philological curiosity. But, in spite of these and hundreds of other deplorable errors, we are bound to admit that Mr. Cox has here given us two volumes that are both interesting and fascinating. The assumption may be a hasty one on our part; but, although we are not competent to scrutinize the author carefully in what he has to say about Holland, Russia, Palestine, Turkey, Egypt, etc., we are disposed to believe that he has dealt no more carefully with *facts* in those countries. In both volumes his rare talent for describing all the varied beauties of sky and land and water, and particularly of sunsets, is everywhere manifest, and he never lets pass a good opportunity of being witty. We must add that his volumes are handsomely printed and bound, and that they contain several good illustrations.

"Three in Norway, by Two of Them," is also elegantly printed and bound. The numerous illustrations, engraved on wood by G. H. Ford, from original sketches, are very good indeed. This is a book of travel in the true sense of the word. It does not pretend to give a history of Norway, with an account of its political, religious, and social institutions; nor does it scatter broadcast, in its descriptions, Norwegian words and phrases, to show that the authors really have been in Norway; but it does scatter wit and humor broadcast on every page. The "three" went on a holiday trip to Norway, and the book gives a faithful and vivid account of their sport, of their fishing and hunting, and their

simple and graceful account forms a most excellent travelling companion for any one who might be tempted to go and spend a vacation among the fjords and mountains of Norway. The information given to the sportsman can be relied on, and all is told in such a charming manner that there is not a dull page in the book. We peruse the chapters with eagerness, filled, as we find them, with striking illustrations, amusing letter-press, sound information, and rollicking wit and humor. If you are going to Norway for sport, take "Three in Norway" for your travelling companion.

RASMUS B. ANDERSON.

A PALADIN OF FINANCE.*

Nearly twenty years ago the English reading people were splitting their sides over that pungent political pamphlet, "Ginx's Baby." It was a lively and impressive satire upon the red tape of English Bumbledom. It set the people to laughing at the merciless *exposé* of poor-law officials who thought their chief business in life was to protect the "anise and mint and cummin" of the law, though the child for whose benefit the laws were made in the meantime grew sick and died. He focused the burning rays of wit, satire, and pathos upon this sore spot, and succeeded in burning it out. From that time he took high rank as a satirist and reformer.

Since then he has made sundry vain attempts to attract and hold public attention. Either his hand lost its cunning, or the abuses he attacked were not popular; or else we have demanded an impossibility in something superior to his maiden effort. From one or many of these causes it has come to pass that he has written nothing equal to "Ginx's Baby" in the estimation of a very perverse reading people. He has suffered from being successful with his first book. He reached meridian too soon for his abiding reputation.

Of late we have heard nothing from him. We had hoped that he was quietly gathering strength, and that once more we should see the bright lightning of his wit strike and shatter some dominant abuse. We had reserved to ourselves the privilege of looking on and laughing at the gyrations of his foes, as of yore.

Therefore, when we heard of this new venture we prepared ourselves — went into training for it, as it were — took constitutional treatment; but alas! how are the mighty

* A PALADIN OF FINANCE. By Edward Jenkins, author of "Ginx's Baby," etc. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

fallen! there is scarce a page of humor in the whole book. If we except the ingenious substitute for profanity on the part of the Marquis; the porcine proportions and asthmatic gabblings of Dinandier, and the dress of Baron de Plumm, there is really none. It may be that the author intended this to be "a satire"; if so, he should have announced it on the title-page as he did in "Ginx's Baby."

But let no one suppose from this that the book is in any sense a failure. It is not. We are disappointed in the *kind* of book that it is. We think the author has made a mistake in not keeping in the path of his genius. He could thus have made a more popular book with the material he possessed. It is a capital story, and far beyond the average. The characters are as boldly drawn and stand out from the page as clearly as any of Jane Austen's. The events are those connected with the late great monetary agitation in Europe, which culminated in the break-down of the *Union Générale*. The actual history of that affair may be simply outlined: The *ancien régime*, finding their occupation gone in the new Republic, with plenty of leisure, titles, and funds, engaged in a great financial scheme under the lead of M. Bontoux, for the purpose of regaining their influence. They succeeded in infecting all classes with this grand idea of getting rich without work, and becoming independent by a stroke of a pen. The peasants were excited, money poured into the vaults of the *Union Générale* from the provinces, from all classes and conditions of men; high-born ladies sought subscribers, and "tips" for stock were offered at the railway depot with the railway tickets. All went as merry as a marriage bell for awhile; then came the inevitable and disastrous end, with agitation on the bourse, the closing of the *Union Générale*, the ruin of thousands, the untimely death of M. Bontoux, and the trade usual on such occasions in pistols and poison.

"A Paladin of Finance" professes to show the "true inwardness" of this sad history. Cosmo, the Paladin, counterpart of M. Bontoux, conceives the idea of controlling the finances of Europe. He is an Italian adventurer of wonderful magnetic presence and a genius very versatile. To carry out his scheme he submits to the Pope plans for wresting the money of Europe from the Jews, and putting it into the hands of the Roman Catholic church. As the church needs financial strength, he very readily obtains the papal blessing. Thus baptized, he obtains a personal commendation to the faithful from the Cardinal, the Pope's *chef*

d'affaires. With these he goes to France, and there submits his scheme to a certain devout and wealthy Marquise, and converts her completely to his enterprise, notwithstanding the protests of her friends. She in time converts her husband, and these between them secure the effete aristocracy. It is finally launched; newspapers and railroads are bought and projected; immense profits are declared, and everybody's head is turned. The manner in which Cosmo gains the assistance of Jews and Protestants to an enterprise established against both, how a bank can buy and sell its own paper and get rich, are among the mysteries which must be seen to be believed. The *dénouement* is true to the history, and Cosmo is murdered by two of his humblest clients.

If the book shall be wisely read by the people who have too great a tendency to speculation, and its wholesome lesson learned, so preventing a similar catastrophe in our own land, we will forgive the author for disappointing us in not writing a satire.

ROBERT NOURSE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

MR. R. H. STODDARD'S volume on Longfellow, just published by George W. Harlan & Co., is described on its title-page as "a medley," thus precluding the criticisms which might otherwise be made upon its somewhat disconnected and miscellaneous character. The book is obviously and unaffectedly the product of publishing enterprise rather than of a literary impulse, and in its preparation haste has been cultivated as almost the greatest of virtues. Few men could have produced a volume like this in so short a time; almost none other than Mr. Stoddard could have done the job so well. But it is a fragment, rather than a finished piece of work. It has no division into chapters, no apparent orderly method, no index or other guide to what it contains. So great is its defect of plan, or want of plan, that only Mr. Stoddard's vigorous style of writing, his trained critical judgment, his thorough equipment gained from antecedent studies of Longfellow, and, perhaps chiefly, the strong personal interest which he puts into the work, prevents it from being a confused and disappointing jumble. The book is a handsome small quarto, containing two hundred and fifty pages of mostly very good matter, very badly arranged—or, rather, not arranged at all. It is made up of (1) a biography of Longfellow, placed in the front of the book, instead of more properly in an appendix at the end; (2) a sketch of the poet's life and works, occupying one hundred and seventy pages; and (3) some eighty pages of tributes to Longfellow from various newspapers and individuals, with brief reminiscences of a few personal acquaintances. The best part of it all is of course that furnished by Mr. Stoddard, in his studies of the poet's

works. His review covers the entire period of Longfellow's literary history. He writes with freshness and independence, with healthful literary sympathies, and with that faculty of divination which has made him perhaps the foremost critic of his country in things poetical. The remarks on Longfellow's earliest poetry, and on the influence of his older contemporaries, particularly Bryant, upon his intellectual life, are full of interest. That Longfellow was a devout student of his elder brother Bryant, and derived a powerful though perhaps unconscious inspiration from his poetry, is obvious enough in such poems as "An April Day," "Woods in Winter," "Autumn," and "Sunrise on the Hills"; and it appears still more forcibly in the other poems which, with those just mentioned, were printed in the "United States Literary Gazette" during the year following November 15, 1824, and which were omitted from "Voices of the Night" and the subsequent volumes of Longfellow's poetry. These firstlings of his muse—"Thanksgiving," "Autumnal Nightfall," "Italian Scenery," "The Lunatic Girl," "The Venetian Gondolier," "Dirge over a Nameless Grave," "A Song of Savoy," "The Indian Hunter," "Jeckoyva," "The Sea-Diver," "Musings," and "Song,"—are reprinted by Mr. Stoddard, and are an important study in any attempt to trace the genealogy of his poetic genius. Several of these poems are in blank verse, and are, both in form and tone, as good a representation of Bryant as anything can be which is only an imitation. Few readers of "Thanksgiving" or "The Lunatic Girl" would discern in them the signs of genius which developed in Longfellow and found expression in "The Skeleton in Armor" and "Evangeline." But it is evidence enough of Longfellow's critical sanity and the certainty of his self-knowledge, that he quickly rejected all the poems of this class, and promptly recognized and entered upon his own individual work, which has given him, though not as high poetic rank as his early master in the esteem of the critical few, an equally original position, and a vastly stronger hold upon the affections of the poetry-loving world.

In reading the first forty pages of Prof. C. W. Shields's "The Order of the Sciences" (Scribner's Sons), one gets a strong impression of the author's power as a teacher of the history of philosophy. He has succeeded in giving, within this limited space, distinct and clear outlines of the different systems of classifying the sciences, from Plato's and Aristotle's first delineations, through the academic course of the scholastics, with its trivium and quadrivium, to Bacon's "Advancement of Learning" and the ingenious results of Descartes's and Ampère's constructive and systematizing genius, and including the systems of Comte and Herbert Spencer, who, although opposed to each other on almost all points, have brought the problem of the organization of human knowledge nearer its solution than scores of thinkers in former centuries. Admirably has the author at each step given the exact standpoint of the various philosophers, doing them full justice without losing sight of the leading principles

from which a just criticism may be derived. Throughout the book, the reader meets this same fine and deep understanding of the evolution of the history of philosophy—as, for instance, on page 45, in the definition of Stuart Mill's intimate connection with Comte, and yet his great independence of him, especially apparent in his placing psychology between biology and sociology: a definition whereby Mill's position is pointed out clearly and unmistakably. After leaving the historical ground of his problem, the author has not been able to avoid some obscurity and indefiniteness in details, although his outlines are drawn with great clearness and comprehensiveness. He does not, of course, solve the question so that it shall be quite settled for the future; but he does throw much new light upon it. His deductions cover the following points: (1) A philosophical scheme of the sciences should be based upon the facts which support them rather than upon the ideas which they involve; (2) it should fully reflect all the distinct classes of facts which have been scientifically ascertained; (3) it should exhibit all classes of facts in their actual connections as co-existent in space and successive in time; (4) it should embrace both the empirical and metaphysical divisions of the sciences in logical correlation; and (5) it should have its completion in a general science of all the other sciences, based upon their historical and logical evolution. And he closes with a picture of "the tree of knowledge, having its roots in logic and mathematics, its trunk ascending through the physical and the psychical sciences with their several empirical and metaphysical branches, and its flower in philosophy as the science of the sciences, while its fruitage would appear in their corresponding arts." We cannot close without calling attention to the many singularly fine and keen observations scattered all through this little volume—as that of the six corresponding groups of fundamental sciences (page 47); the clear intuition shown in the use of the terms space and time, and the connection between terrestrial and celestial laws (pp. 50 *et seq.*); the brilliant deduction ending in the sentence (p. 61): "Ascend or descend the scale of nature, you find its ranks nowhere broken, and never inverted"; the unreserved recognition and praise of Herbert Spencer (page 62, etc.); and the proud esteem in which the author holds the abstract sciences, evidenced in remarks like those on pp. 16 and 68, where he gives to that "intuitive intelligence" so much worshipped under the name of "the practical" its proper position, in showing its inferiority to the reasoned and approved knowledge of generations of scientists and philosophers.

READERS of "Lavengro" and "Romany Rye" will welcome "The Gypsies," by Charles Godfrey Leland (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Mr. Leland is a worthy successor of George Borrow, and, in spite of his own disclaimer, we fancy his best representative, for it is not linguistic taste and ability alone that makes a Borrow, but these must be joined with a hearty love of out-door life and sympathy with gypsy nature. If there are better Rommany

scholars than Mr. Leland, as he says, it may be doubted whether any one of them is as truly a Rommany Rye. The book is for the most part a collection of personal reminiscences, grouped together with only a slender thread of connection—Russian, Austrian, English, Welsh, American Gypsies, and a few miscellaneous headings at the end, containing a good proportion of the most curious matter, and that which is offered most directly as a subject of study. For Mr. Leland claims to have solved the long-disputed problem as to the origin of the gypsies, and to have proved that they came from India at about the eleventh century. There still remain, however, some questions unanswered, for they do not appear to be a pure Indian race, but a mixture of Jat, Dom, Persian Luri, etc.; and he has found traces of a gypsy tribe in India itself, identical with the European *Rom*, name and all. We could wish that the chapter on the "Origin of the Gypsies" were somewhat fuller; but the papers of which it is an abridgment have been printed elsewhere, and of course this popular and entertaining volume could not find room for more than an abridgment. Among the interesting bits we find an old rhyme familiar to New England boys in "counting out":

"Ekkeri, akkery, u-kery an,
Fillist', foilaay, Nicolas John,
Queebec-quabec—Irishman,
Stingle 'em—stangle 'em—buck." (P. 348.)

(or as we had it, "one-eri, u-eri," etc.) This, he says, is almost pure Rommany. Another less common rhyme, by the way:

"Een, teen, tether, fether, sp," etc.

has been investigated of late years in England, and shown, we believe, to be an old Cymric set of numerals. It goes by fives, while most such rhymes go by fours. Another curious discovery Mr. Leland claims to have made, of an entirely unknown jargon, evidently of Keltic origin, called "Shelta Thari" or Tinkers' Language, "never mentioned before by any writer except Shakespeare." Mr. Leland's Irish informant conjectured that it was "the talk of the old Picts—thim that built the stone houses like bee-hives"; and the volume ends with an appeal to the Spiritualists, to suspend for awhile the streams of twaddle that emanate from Franklin and John Quincy Adams, and "raise me a Pictess for the sake of philology—and the picturesque." One surprising statement is made in this book several times—that America is the best place to study Rommany; "the American gypsy has grown more vigorous in this country * * * he is more Rommany than ever." (P. 227). It is added that he has given up drinking and begging.

THE most striking feature of Mr. S. H. Butcher's "Demosthenes" (published by D. Appleton & Co. in Green's series of "Classical Writers") is the evidence it gives of the author's familiarity with even the smallest details of Greek life, literature and history in their period of decay. In the very first pages we are impressed with his profound knowledge of persons and events, which inspires confidence in his accuracy and learning, and permits the full enjoy-

ment of the essay without the draw-back of a constant look-out for possible errors and misconceptions. The critical faculties of the reader give place to his faculty for enjoyment. The first six chapters sketch in full and distinct outline the life of Demosthenes as shown to us in his speeches and in the slight historical data given by his contemporaries. There is a fine understanding of his character, and of the times in which he lived, in the description of his early life, and of the peculiar sensitiveness of his temperament, the outgrowth of his lonely childhood, his weak body and many personal disadvantages, which made him feel so keenly the gross injustice of which he was the early victim, and precipitated him into his life-long battle against all forms of dishonesty and depravity. From this arose later his indignation against his morally degraded contemporaries for their want of self-respect, of political dignity, or of appreciation of the great ideals so grandly foretold in the past history of Athens, and for their entire indifference to the demands of justice and honor. From an ardent advocate of his own rights, so grossly violated by his guardians, he became an ingenious and powerful spokesman for the oppressed and injured, whether persons and cities or principles and ideas; and each of his world-renowned speeches was not only a step forward in the direction of perfect oratory, but also a further and more ideal development of political and social principles. Nurtured by the tragedies of Sophocles and the historical works of Thucydides (this father of rational history), he had, according to Mr. Butcher, learned "that events are the outcome of character; that they are not startling or dramatic incidents, the work of an arbitrary will, but phenomena whose reason lies deep in the moral disposition of nations and individuals, and the law of whose succession can be discovered." From this originated the stress laid by Demosthenes on the importance of personal character; an idea which he himself illustrated by the force which he put into his own development, overcoming the many personal disadvantages which hindered and threatened his career as an orator. Through his study and appreciation of the great memories of Athens and Greece, Demosthenes became the embodiment of the highest type of Greek character, the last gigantic effort to take up again and fulfill the promises of the past; and even while yielding up his life by the poison administered by himself, he spoke and acted as a true Greek. As the most prominent part of Mr. Butcher's book, we must mention the closing chapter, in which the author sums up the results of his many detailed studies, draws the conclusions of his former studies, and gives us a vivid picture of the style and principles of his hero; emphasizing strongly the inseparableness of the statesman and orator in his character, and thereby elevating him from the doubtful region of oratory up to the sphere of statesmanship and philanthropy.

MR. FREDERICK B. HAWLEY'S "Capital and Population, a Study of the Economic Effects of their

Relations to Each Other" (D. Appleton & Co.), is offered as a commentary and critique on Ricardo and Stuart Mill. Both of these great authors invite criticism: system and definitions are not the strong point of the great English democratic economist, and David Ricardo's valuable abstract deductions have often given rise to one-sided conclusions and to misunderstandings of principles. But a critic must himself understand and be master of his subject; and there is no evidence in Mr. Hawley's volume that he possesses this qualification. He calls himself an economist; of course he has read Mill and Ricardo — his book is for a great part a quotation of these authors; but we should recommend him to extend his study of economics, let us say by reading Frédéric Bastiat. There is in the book a singular lack of insight into economic theories, and the facts presented are without any special interest or value. It is difficult to imagine, after reading the first half of the work, for what purpose it was written; but on reaching the chapter defending protection, this becomes more clear. The defence, however, is made in a very ineffective way. The author is honest enough to declare that "the claim, so blatantly made about election time, that the purpose of protection is to protect American laborers against the competition of 'pauper labor,' is, of course, absurd"; but his own arguments are not much better, and are mostly based upon the un-economic presumption that one can eat his cake and have it at the same time. He even advances the idea that the burden which agriculture assumes, through protection, for the sake of developing the industrial interests, should immediately increase the land value, instead of diminishing it. He sticks to the popular childish notion that the progress of the United States has been reached largely through the losses of other countries; that the cheap American grains and meat in England are a loss for the English people, etc. etc. Certainly the free-traders have not much cause for alarm in Mr. Hawley's book.

HARPER & BROTHERS have published Skeat's "Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language" in the "Students' Series." This is not an abridgment of the author's larger work, but has been entirely rewritten, with some improvements suggested by experience. The plan of the book is one which is at once convenient for reference and well adapted to study. The words are grouped by derivatives, but at the same time stand in alphabetical order, with cross-references to the group (or rather the first word of the group) in which they are found. And, in order to avoid confusion between the alphabetical list and the subordinate words in the several groups, the words in the alphabetical list begin with capitals, the others not; and the guide words at the head of the page refer to primary words only. We look, for instance, for *wonder*, and find it on the page which begins with *wivern* and ends with *wood*. Here we are referred to *wind* (2), which we find with the meaning *to turn round, twist*, followed by the derivatives *wand*, *wander*, *wend*, *went*, *windlass* (2), *wonder* and *wondrous*, with the meaning "a thing from which we turn

aside in awe," and references to Anglo-Saxon *wandian* and Middle English *wonden*, this last derived from Anglo-Saxon *wunden*. Of course so-called Americanisms are not given: it is a pity, however, that an American edition should not include words like *wilt* and *squirm*, genuine English words, which have gone out of use in the mother country, but survived in this. So convenient and scholarly a volume as this must be found an indispensable aid to instruction in the English language.

Björnson's "Bridal March," Prof. Anderson's translation of which is just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., presents the characteristics of its author's genius more markedly than any other of his novels of peasant life. These characteristics are found in the correspondence which he develops between the characters of his story and the country which produces them; and though this correspondence is used by him only as a background for his story, he is fully conscious of its importance to the effect which he seeks to produce. One of his strongest *fortes* is the clear and sympathetic portrayal of character; and this is nowhere more happily exercised than in the "Bridal March." There is also in this story the added element of a philosophical purpose. He traces the history of his characters for generations back, dwells upon the modifying effects of country, society, and environment, and adds, as important to a correct understanding of their acts and faculties and motives, the somewhat uncertain element of hereditary and even of ante-natal influences. There is a degree of poetic truth, even if a somewhat loose underlying scientific theory, in the manner in which he permits the errors of poor Randi—who has "sold herself" to an unloved but wealthy husband—to be visited upon the children of the inharmonious pair, who are born with frail and puny bodies, until the parents, finding a tie of sympathy in their common grief at the death of a child, live thereafter loving and harmonious lives, and produce healthy offspring. However this idea may accord with physiological truth, it is treated with a delicacy and simple dignity that make it very striking, while lending a strong interest to the story. But not all the marriages are unhappy; the heroine, Randi, is the only one whose life has thus been darkened; and there is for her a fine poetic recompense in her beautiful daughter Mildred, whose faithfulness and devotion to her love are rewarded by a happy life at last. The book is, indeed, a plea for the sacredness of true love; and through all the story is heard the playing, the singing, the whistling of the old family bridal-march, that brought life and happiness to all but poor Randi, who from the unhappy day of her own wedding never could bear to hear its tones, and only tolerates it at her daughter's wedding, but at last is heard humming its prophetic tones over her grandchild. This bridal-march echoes through the story like a musical motive through an opera: everywhere, in the most different guises, we meet with this embodiment of love's sorrows and raptures, its deep yearnings and fulfilled promises. The volume closes with eight smaller stories of Nor-

wegian folk-life, of which it may be "A Father" and "A Dangerous Wooing" are the most characteristic. The four illustrations of "The Bridal March" resemble Tidemand's world-renowned pictures which they pretend to represent, as little as a bad translation resembles an original and powerful poem.

A RULE like that which requires legislative bills to show their object in their title would be obviously unwise applied to works of fiction, since it is in the protracted pursuit of the object or motive of a novel that the charm with most readers lies. But a requirement that some such disclosure should be printed at the end of the book, or forwarded by the publisher on application, might be a wise thing as providing some guaranty that a book shall actually be found to have a motive, and as likely to be of especial benefit in those cases where a reader finishes his three or four hundred pages with an irritating feeling of wonderment at what it is all about. Whenever such a rule comes into vogue, we may apply to the publishers of the "Round-Robin" novels for some elucidation of the latest volume of the series, "The Desmond Hundred." In the absence of such aid to a comprehension of it, we must declare our conviction that a more aimless and pointless novel, with less of purpose in its feeble and incoherent plot or less of function in its maudering and unnatural characters, it has not been our misfortune to read for many a day;—and this is saying a good deal in its disfavor. It is hard to account for the existence of such novels, except as the product of some literary distemperature, or as marking the evolution of novel-writing from an art into an industry, in which—after the manner of the establishments for supplying "patent insides" to country newspapers and of the "literary bureaus" which furnish ready-made editorials, lectures, puffs, or sermons, to order,—the supply of such novels is a question only of business resources and of demand.

It is something, in these times of cheap and flimsy fiction, to meet in a story that downright and simple excellence which is so much easier to enjoy than to describe, and which gives its unmistakable flavor to that cherished literary product, the "good old-fashioned novel." The publication of a book like Miss Woolson's "Anne" (Harpers) is really a literary event. No recent work that we think of has a better title to the term American novel. Its scenes are all laid in this country, and include both civil and military life. Most of its characters are American; they are, too, thoroughly natural, and talk and act, not like performers at a theatre, but like real people in real life. The author has the art to interest us in their personalities and in their fortunes, and to keep from our sight the machinery by which they are brought before us. The plot, too elaborate to be outlined here, is carefully studied, and is worked out with an honest patience and a conscientious faithfulness in details which merit the name of genius. We must add a word of commendation for Mr. Reinhart's character-sketches,

which really do illustrate the book, in their striking realization of the author's fine conceptions.

"GUERNDALE, an Old Story" (Scribners), seems written with a double purpose: to point out certain pessimistic and skeptical tendencies of modern American life, especially as developed among our "best" young men at the leading universities, and to protest against what the author's preface denounces as the lifeless conventionality of our fiction. The work has a certain amount of originality and power, but the style is one which is likely to make most readers quite willing to linger yet awhile among the conventionalities. In the attempt to be unconventional, the author is often coarse; and both he and his characters seem subject to an extraordinary incontinence of profanity. People who cannot remark on the pleasantness of the weather, or announce an intention to take a walk, without emphasizing the innocent observation with an oath that might abash a Texan cow-boy, may afford an interesting modern illustration of what the Greeks called *δυσπρόκτῃς*, but they are not just the ones to reform the conventionalities of literary composition.

THE DIAL of June, 1881, contained a notice of a pleasantly written novel called "No Gentlemen," by an anonymous writer, who proves to be Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham. She has just appeared in a second venture in fiction—"A Sane Lunatic" (H. A. Sumner & Co). It has the agreeable manner and lightness of style which made the previous book so deservedly popular. The later work is more ambitious in the way of plot,—this turning upon some queer mistakes of identity, in which a couple of twin brothers are as badly "mixed up" as the babies in Pinafore, and the heroine almost falls a victim to a plot for marrying her to the wrong man. The story has a clever description of a carriage excursion to the White Mountains, in which several of the leading characters participate; and there is a good deal of the freshness and breeziness of outdoor life in it. The frontispiece, representing seven of the characters, grouped, is a novel and attractive feature of the book.

MR. PHILIP H. BAGENAL has made some mark as a clever, if not astute, observer of events. He is Irish by birth, but, like so many more of his countrymen, must needs reside in London to make a living by his pen. The accident of birth and the necessity of emigration into an atmosphere hostile to the national aspirations of his country are both apparent in his little book, "The American Irish" (Roberts Brothers). He has nothing to say in defence of English government; he is scarcely just, indeed, toward Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals in their commendable, albeit tardy, efforts to repair the wrongs of centuries. On the other hand, his book is in effect anti-Irish; its tone is sinister and its aim obscure. He recites the names of the soldiers and patriots of that nationality who participated in our American war,—not, however, as if the fact were creditable to them or us.

IN preparing a new edition of his popular work on "California for Health, Pleasure and Residence" (Harpers), Mr. Nordhoff found so many revisions necessary, and so much new matter to be included, that the result has been substantially a re-writing of the work. In the nine years that have elapsed since the first edition appeared, great changes have taken place in California,—the country has been extensively developed, new railroads have been built, and many regions of interest opened up to the visitor. Changes and growths which were prophesied in the first edition are chronicled in the present one; improved methods and recent experiences in husbandry are fully described; the latest means and routes of travel are detailed; and thus the book has, with all the valuable and interesting matter of the first edition, much that is new and fresh. It will doubtless remain the standard popular work on California.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

CHARLES READE is to recommence literary work, and will begin at once some stories for a London Serial.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. publish "Forever and a Day," a novel, by Edward Fuller; and "Brushland," by John Darby.

MR. M. D. CONWAY is engaged in the preparation of a work on Emerson and Thoreau, containing his recollections of them and of Concord life.

A RIVAL to Routledge's "Sixpenny Shakespeare" has appeared in a people's edition of the "Leopold Shakespeare," to be issued in ten sixpenny monthly parts.

MR. TREVELYAN, the new Chief Secretary of Ireland, is author of the well-known biography of his uncle, Lord Macaulay, and also of "Cawnpore," "The Competition Wallah," and other works.

THE SOCIETY for Political Education have issued, as the second tract of the season of 1882, Mr. Horace White's essay on "Money and its Substitutes," prepared for the "Cyclopædia of Political Science."

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS publish "The Creation and the Scripture—the Revelation of God," by Gilbert Chichester Monell, M.D.; and "Gypsies," a novel, by Minnie E. Kenney, published in the Knickerbocker series.

THE wood-cut portrait of Emerson, in the July "Harpers," is a masterly piece of work, executed by Mr. W. B. Closson, who has just received from the jury of the Paris Salon the enviable distinction of a medal of honor.

MR. SHEPARD'S "Pen Pictures of Modern Authors," the second volume of the series on "The Literary Life," has just been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The third volume of this series will be entitled "Pen Pictures of Earlier Victorian Authors," and will appear in the fall.

AT a recent meeting of the trustees in charge of the birth-place of Shakspeare, at Stratford-on-Avon,

it was resolved to open New-place gardens, the site of the house in which the poet lived and died, free to the public during the summer months.

TRANSLATIONS of E. von Hartmann's "Philosophy of the Unconscious," and of Schopenhauer's "The World as Will and Idea," two great philosophical works, are expected to appear in the "English and Foreign Philosophical Library."

BRET HARTE's new serial story, "Flip," is to appear first in the "Weekly Herald," of Glasgow. It is a story of Californian life, and is said to abound in those unique character-sketches and humorous and pathetic incidents which give such a charm to his earlier stories.

THE publication by Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co. of Mark Twain's new book, "The Stolen White Elephant," signalizes a new policy in the author's disposition of his books, since it is the first work which he has entrusted to the regular channels of the trade. The departure is doubtless somewhat in the nature of an experiment.

AN interesting item in a recent sale at Bradford, in Yorkshire, England, was an old chest from a farmhouse at Ilkley, bearing the inscription: "Jon Longfellow and Mary Rogers was married ye tenth daye off April, Anno Dm. 1664." It will be remembered that the ancestors of our poet Longfellow originally settled in Yorkshire.

HENRY HOLT & Co. have published Lewis Rosenthal's work on "America and France, the Influence of the United States on France in the XVIIIth Century"; and, in the "Leisure-hour Series," "Yesterday, an American Novel," and "The Revolt of Man." A new Descriptive Catalogue of the books of this firm has just been issued.

A. WILLIAMS & Co. have published in a small volume Mr. Carroll D. Wright's essay on "The Relation of Political Economy to the Labor Question," which was the first of a course of lectures upon "Phases of the Labor Question Ethically Considered," delivered before the Lowell Institute. It is dedicated to "sober, industrious, and thrifty workmen, and humane, large-hearted employers."

RECENT additions to the "Franklin Square Library" series are "Geraldine and her Suitors," a clever English love story, by M. C. M. Simpson; "Our Set," the title given by Annie Thomas (Mrs. Pender Cudlip) to a collection of her short stories; "Two Old Cats," a novel, by Virginia W. Johnson; "Amabel," a novel, by Mrs. Elizabeth Wormley Latimer; and Carlyle's "Reminiscences of my Irish Journey."

ESTES & LAURIAT issue the second edition of "The Coues Check List of North American Birds," revised to date, and entirely re-written under direction of the author; with a dictionary of the scientific names, and other valuable new features. The same firm publish another attractive summer book by Mr. Steele, "Paddle and Portage, from Moosehead Lake to the Aroostook River," uniform with the author's "Canoe and Camera," published last summer; also "Brought to Bay," a novel, by E. R. Roe, and "An English Daisy Miller," by Virginia W. Johnson.

HARPER & BROTHERS make a timely addition to the literature of summer travelling, in an elegant tourist's edition of "The Heart of the White Mountains," a work which will be remembered as one of the most beautiful of the last holiday season. Mr. Drake's descriptions resemble as little as possible the conventional guide-book, and yet the information which he gives is ample for the needs of travellers; while the fine drawings of Mr. Gibson make the volume a charming one.

ROBERT CLARKE & Co. will issue this month a work on "Celebrated American Caverns," by Horace C. Hovey, a gentleman who has made a thorough study of the geology and interesting features of cave-formations, and has contributed several magazine articles on the subject. The work will be illustrated. It will contain full descriptions of all the famous caves in this country, with chapters on the Canadian Caverns, and the Cliff Dwellers of New Spain; the structure, varieties, mineral contents, and archaeology of caverns; and an appendix giving a complete list of all known subterranean fauna, including an account of the wonderful eyeless fishes and other singular forms of life.

A RECENT dispute, in which an article in the "Atlantic Monthly" was conspicuous, concerning the credit of the invention of the modern plough, has called out a small volume on the subject from Mr. Frank Gilbert, of Chicago, in which he seeks to show, and fairly succeeds in showing, that the honor belongs indisputably to Jethro Wood. The story of his career, of his early inventions and subsequent struggles, is told simply and forcibly, and is full of interest. It seems almost incredible that an invention of such prime importance to civilization as the common plough should go unacknowledged and unrewarded; but Mr. Wood appears to have been too much of a philanthropist for his own worldly good, and never received just honor or compensation for his achievement.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co.'s list of new books is an especially attractive one for this season of the year. It is headed by Longfellow's "Ultima Thule, Part II," which includes all the pieces he has written for periodicals since the appearance of Part I, with a few never before in print. Mr. F. B. Sanborn's study of Thoreau forms the third volume in the "American Men of Letters" series, and has a particular claim to attention as the words of an intimate friend of the Walden hermit. Björnson's "Bridal March," with a few shorter stories, forms the latest volume in Prof. Anderson's series of translations of the works of the great Norwegian novelist. The list contains also the concluding volume—"Condensed Novels and Stories"—in the new edition of Bret Harte's works; "Reminiscences of Oriel College and the Oxford Movement," by T. Mozley; "In the Saddle," a collection of famous poems of horseback rides, etc. etc.

FOLLOWING Mr. Weeks's pleasant book on the Azores, noticed in the last number of THE DIAL, Lee & Shepard issue "A Summer in the Azores," by Miss Alice Baker—a name which will awaken very pleasant recollections in the minds of those

familiar with the Chicago of twenty years ago, when the school of the Misses Lane and Baker was a household word in all the best homes of the young city. Many an old pupil and many an old friend will watch with interest for Miss Baker's little book, of which they already hear good prophecies from the East. The same firm also issue a promising new book in the style of "Uncle Remus," and similarly illustrated,—"*Bright Days in the Old Plantation Time*," by Mrs. Mary Ross Banks, of Georgia; also Henry Giles's "*Human Life in Shakespeare*," with an Introduction by John Boyle O'Reilly.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS have published "*The Faiths of the World*" (St. Giles' Lectures), containing "Religions of India," by Dr. John Caird; "Religion of China," by the Rev. George Matheson, D.D.; "Religion of Persia," by the Rev. John Milne, M.A.; "Religion of Ancient Egypt," by the Rev. James Dodds, D.D.; "Religion of Ancient Greece," by the Rev. Wm. Milligan, D.D.; "Religion of Ancient Rome," by the Rev. James Macgregor, D.D.; "Teutonic and Scandinavian Religion," by the Rev. George Stewart Burns, D.D.; "Ancient Religions of Central America," by the Rev. John Marshall Lang, D.D.; "Judaism," by the Rev. Malcolm C. Taylor, D.D.; "Mohammedanism," by the Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.; and "Christianity in Relation to Other Religions," by the Rev. Robert Flint, D.D., LL.D.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list includes all New Books, American and English, received during the month of June by MESSRS. JANSSEN, McCLEUNG & Co., Chicago.]

TRAVEL.

Orient Sunbeams; or, From the Porte to the Pyramids by Way of Palestine. By S. S. Cox. 12mo, pp. 407. \$2.00.

"While Mr. Cox tells substantially an old story, he tells it in a delightful way."—*The American*.

The Heart of the White Mountains: Their Legend and Scenery. By Samuel A. Drake. Illustrated by W. Hamilton Gibson. *Tourist's Edition*. 8vo, pp. 340. \$3.00.

California, For Health, Pleasure and Residence. A Book for Travelers and Settlers. *New Edition, thoroughly revised*, giving detailed accounts of the culture of the Wine and Raisin Grape, Orange, Lemon Olive, and other Semi-Tropical Fruits, Colony Settlements, Methods of Irrigation, etc. By Chas. Nordhoff. 8vo, pp. 306. \$2.00.

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Reminiscences of My Irish Journey in 1849. By Thomas Carlyle. 16mo, pp. 227. \$1.00.

Paddle and Portage. From Moosehead Lake to the Aroostook River, Maine. By Thos. S. Steele. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 148. \$1.50.

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Dickens's Dictionary of Paris, 1832. An Unconventional Handbook. 16mo, pp. 276. *London*. 50 cents.

HISTORY.

- The Expedition of Penälosa, Governor of New Mexico.** From Santa Fé to the River Mischipi and Quivira in 1662, as described by Father Nicholas de Freytas, O. S. F. With an Account of Penälosa's projects to aid the French to conquer the mining country in Northern Mexico; and his connection with Cavalier de la Salle. By John G. Shea. 8vo, pp. 101. Paper; uncut edges. (Only 250 copies printed.) *Net*, \$2.00.

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